

# RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1850.

REFORM CONVENTION. In less than a week (next Thursday) the people of Virginia will be called upon to decide the claims of the cloud of aspirants through the State, and to select those on whom shall fall the honor and the high responsibility of reorganizing the fundamental law of the State. Our readers, like ourselves, will rejoice that the election will be so soon over. We were never more hampered, for the want of room, than for the past few months. We have given up most of our space to the candidates and their friends, yet the cry has been "still they come." We may have offended some by the dilatory insertion of their communications, but it is not our faults for we have done the best we could. Our space, however, could not have been consecrated to a better object; for the people, in discharging the momentous duty of selecting members to the convention, had a right to call for the full benefit

of reason and argument. We have yet a few pieces on the subject, which we hope to publish before the election-among them Mr. Lyons' last address, which presents a number of strong views and facts, that will do good service in answering "One of the People" whose broadside has filled our columns.

The first discussion in this city took place at the African Church on Wednesday night. The audience was not large (some 250 or 300) but very intelligent and attentive. The speakers were Mr. J. H. Gilmer, (Reform.) Mr. W. H. Macfarland (Conservative,) and Mr. R. G. Scott, (Reform.) Mr. M. closed with a reply of half an hour. As these gentlemen's views have been published, we deem it unnecessary (even had we the room) to sketch their remarks. The discussion was interesting, and between the two last gentle-

men quite heated. To-night, Messrs. A. J. Crane, (Reform,) R. T. Daniel, (Conservative,) and James Lyons, (Reform,) will speak.-On Monday night, Messrs. H. Davis, J. A. Meredith, (Reformers,) and Conway Robinson, (Conservative.) On Tuesday night, we hear, Messrs. R. C. Stanard, (Reform,) and A.

A. Morson, (Conservative) will continue the discussion. We would suggest to the Reformers that, unless they concentrate on a ticket out of their numerous candidates, they run the risk of being defeated by the serried ranks of the Conservatives. We desire to have a fair expression of the sentiments of the people on the mighty principles in-

#### GOING AHEAD!

On Wednesday the Senate ordered to engrossment the bill organizing a territorial government for New Mexico. and it passed yesterday, we presume. The next bill will probably be that for the recapture of fugitive slaves. Mr. Foote stated, on the authority of Northern Schators, that they were, and have all along been, willing, to vote for as stringent a bill on this subject as the South desired. That would do much to facilitate a satisfactory adjustment of the whole

The House now has its hands full. Though the signs are adverse, we trust that it will despatch the whole matter, conformably to the rights and feelings of the South and the safety of the Union.

We are requested to state that Messes, Crutchfield and Marye of Spottsylvania, and Morris of Hanover, will address the people of King William at Aylett's, on Tuesday the 20th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock. The other candidates for the Convention are requested to meet them.

### "THE UNITED STATES AND TEXAS."

Under this caption Tuesday's Whig contains a long edito rial, justifying Mr. Fillmore's late message, in its high-toned Rio Grande. We had designed noticing the Whig's article; but we are relieved from the task, by our intelligent correspondent, "A Whig," whose strongly reasoned and conclusive article we give below. Though opposed to the Mexi can war, "A Whig" shows by a perfectly logical and irrefragable demonstration, that the United States are estopped by their own acts from disputing the claims of Texas-and that the title of the latter to the territory on the upper Rio Grande is as clear and indisputable, as to that on the lower portion of said river, for which, in the name of Texas, we went to war with Mexico. We commend the following ar-

TEXAS AND THE NEW EDITORS. TEXAS AND THE NEW EDITORS.

The editorial of the Whig of Tuesday undertakes to give its readers a view of the ground of difficulty now pending between the State of Texas and the United States Government, and to present a general review of the arguments relied upon by each party in support of its pretensions; yet the writer does not appear fully to appreciate the case of Texas, or to apprehend the strength of her position. The array of argument and reasoning ostentialiously displayed through a argument and reasoning, ostentationsly displayed through a column and a half of the newspaper, centains no allusion to the fact, that Texas in the present dispute claims to have dethe fact, that revas in the bresent dispute chains of New Mexico from the United States itself, or, to state the point differently, that Texas contends that the United States has deburred and estopped itself by its own soletan acts from setting up any claim to the subject in issue, or attempting in any way to claim to the subject in issue, or attempting in any way to weaken and invalidate the title of Texas. To defend and establish this title was the great object of the war, or, at least, was the object avowed at its commencement by our Government. To impeach that title now, is to falsify a deliberate and solemn act of Congress, and to abendon the justification of the war.

the war.

As against the claims of Texas, it was perfectly competent for Mexico to employ all those facts and arguments used by the Whig to undermine the pretensions of Texas, it would have been perfectly connected likewise for the United States to have considered the various grounds of claim submitted by Texas, had this Government undertaken peaceably to adjust the question of boundary with Mexico. But it is coolate now for the Federal to show, from entering into that enquiry. The circumstances of the dispute have undergone a change, new events have occurred, and new parties and new rights arisen.

It is unquestionably true, as the Wing maintains, that Texas was not annexed with definite boundaries, and certainly was not annexed according to the claims of the Texas

Congress.

This, in the nature of things, could not have been done without the hazard of an immediate war, if such boundarie came in conflict with the claims of Mexico, as would have been the case here. The President was authorized by the act of annexation to take possession as part of our ter-ritory of all the country that rightfully belonged to Texas that is to say, of all the territory in her actual occupation, and over which the supremecy of her laws was established. That Texas had not any other source of title against Mexico than possession, is clear, since her title was revolutionary, and founded in force. The President did this, and, as we all know, no rupture ensued. It was not until he undertook to not upon the claims of Texas, as distinguished from her title founded on possession, that was resulted. For Texas came into not only with territory under the actual jurisdic the Union, not only with territory under the actual jarisate-tion of her laws, but likewise with claims of title, resting upon nothing more stable than an act of her own Congress, to a large extent of country lying between the Nuccess on the East and the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, on the West, and embracing that part to which the present difficulty relates. Texas was in the actual occupation of no ficulty relates. Texas was in the actual occupation of no part of this extensive region, except a small area over against Corpus Christi. It was all under the dominion of Mexico. This fact Taylor's despatches abundantly prove with respect to the country on the lower Rio Grande, which every body now admits was the case with that on the upper Rio Grande, constituting now the bone of contention. We wish to show that the title of Texas to the whole of the region she claimed resident the same irragingraphs. It wish to show that the title of Texas to the whole of the re-gion she claimed rested on the same imaginary basis. It was a shadowy pretension, unsupported by possession in re-spect to any of it, and having nothing real about it. And if the case rested here upon the original rest nere. The stream of events rolled on, and car Government, by its acts and admission, gave vitality and validity to that claim before unreal, and, as against itself, has invested Texas with a title it will be hard to defeat, unless those same myrmidons are called in aid, so effectively employed against Mexico. myrmidons are called in aid, so effectively employed against Mexico.

After our army had taken possession of all the country in the actual possession of the Government of Texas, and therefore, as we have seen, of all to which Texas was fairly entitled. Gen. Taylor was ordered to advance to the Rio This he hesitated to do, because the sagacious old man thought, or rather knew, that the country through which his route lay formed a part of the dominions of Mexico. He did not wish to assume the responsibility of ma-king this aggressive movement. But when the order was repeated in less equivocal terms, he complied, and his desrepeated in less equivocal terms, he compiled, and his despatches abound with proof that the country through which he was passing was foreign territory. There was every mark of this. There were foreign laws, foreign magistrates to enforce those laws, and in tine all the incidents and paraphernalia of the jurisdiction of a foreign Government. We here repeat, that we wish to show that her title to this part of the region claimed, rested upon precisely the same grounds as her present claim to New Mexico. Texas is now in the quiet and conceded enjoyment of this portion, and, by the same rule of right, she is entitled to the whole. Upon the original merits of her case she had no sort of title to any part of her claim, but by the action of our own government, has now a sound title to all.

tion, as it was still called, was hemmed in at Point Isabel by the Mexicans, President Polk (Heaven assoilze him) justified his orders, which had brought the army there, by claiming, in totidem verbis, that our army then stood upon "cur own soil." Every body remembers this. But Mr. Polk's message, though good as general proof of the views entertained by our government, does not amount to an estoppel, and is not so authoritative an admission of the claims of Texas as to debar and prevent our government from setting up a sub-sequently acquired title against these claims. But the acts of Congress stand upon a different footing. Congress repre-Congress stand upon a different footing. Congress represents the sovereignty of the nation and the well-considered admissions which Congress chooses to make have, in good old, tough, and laden with half a century of years. The old, tough, and laden with half a century of years. The old, tough, and laden with half a century of years. admissions which Congress chooses to make have, in good admissions which Congress chooses to make have, in good and make the well-consider—"forars mean gently as any sucking other vigor, Congress adopts the President's views and declared that the war existed by the act of Mexico. This interest to impossible for me to be a candidate for any office. And it is well known by those who know me at all, that it is not better that the war which will be shortly the section of the stump, and providing means to have it prosecuted with vigor, Congress adopts the President's views and declared that the war existed by the act of Mexico. This interest to impossible for me to be a candidate for any office. And it is well known to myself—and that is enough—the new will ender—"forars mean gently as any sucking other views and strength and providing means to have it prosecuted with vigor, Congress adopts the President's views and declared that the war existed by the act of Mexico. This interest to impossible for me to be a candidate for any office. And it is well known to myself—and that is enough—the new will ender—"forars mean gently as any sucking other views and the fermet of the sequence of the stump, and fadding his deserons on the stump, and fadding his defence by the act of the stump, and fadding his defence by the act of the stump, and fadding his defence by the context of the transition of the new will ender—"forar mean fall, that it is not better that the other will defence by the act of the sequence of the stump, and providing means to have it prosected with vigor, Congress adopts the President's views and other views and the ferned by the will defence by the act of the sequence of the stump, and fadding his defence by the act of the sequence of the stump, and fadding his defence by the act of the sequence of the stump, and provided that is not better that the mean that it is not better that the mean that the the transition of the power, or he cleated to the transition of the provided that it would not give a copper t gess, Mexico, in a containing herself, count not have been looked upon as the aggressor and as having begun the war.

With my farcical old friend "La Bagatelle," I shall have done in a few words. I have none of the blood of "Old King"

We think, from the history of events up to the acknowledgement of the war, and the grounds upon which that great
war power of the Constitution, Congress, placed the war, that
it is perfectly clear that that war was undertaken to enforce
the claims of Texas as enbodied and put forth in the act of her
Congress, and afterwards dwelt upon at great length by Mr.
Congress, and afterwards dwelt upon at great length by Mr.
Polk. It this fact be admitted, we have only to ask of the
hearts and the consciences of men, if it is in keeping with
the principles of justice or the natural law, for the United
States, now when the spoils of the war come to be divided,
to turn a somerset and attempt to overthrow the very title
she went to war to uphold. We wish our sensitive moralist,
who is ever biting and carping at Texas, to answer this plain she went to war to upnoid. We wish our sensitive moralist, who is ever biting and carping at Texas, to answer this plain question. Let him leave his sublimated metaphysics for a season, and talk with his neighbors upon manetical matters.

good, then we must end the case by giving judgment for Texas. But if the title was not good, according to the new lights of the Whig, then was the war, levied to support that title, an unjust war, an inequitous and uncaristian war, and our Government, if it dates to assume this ground, places itself without the pair of Christendom, and deprives itself of the benefits of laws of nations; for by that Code, no nation shall wage in unjost war. All that a nution does in the war, is based upon her belief in the justice of her quar-rel. A belligerent has many rights under the laws of war. which flow from his conviction, that his quarrel is not. The rights of property acquired by war, could never arise or be sustained, but upon the hypothesis, that the war in which, and by which such rights were acquired, was just in its causes. No act of injustice or wrong can ever be considered in the Christian world as a means lawfully to accurre titles. The first notions of law are opposed to this. By this course of argument, the treaty of Gusdaloupe itself would be over-

Treaty of Guadaloupe. But yet, strictly speaking, it is perfectly true. If one man grants land to another, to which at the time the had no title, and afterwards nequires a title to such land, the benefit of this subsequently acquired title such land, the benefit of the previous grantee, who took in the beginning nothing under his deed. This effect is produced by the operation of his deed, which the law holds to be immoral for the grantor to contradict. The act of Congress, and the war which it legalized, represent the deed containing the estage in the case supposed, and, by the

A word more and we have done. There are certain persons found in almost every community, and from whom our own is not exempt, who may be styled amateur politicians, and are ever ready to treat political questions in the same sentimental way in which young lovers treat their mistresses. Upon this and all kindred questions they assume high morality grounds, and hence all are abocked at thicking that the robbers of Texas are to fatten on the spoils of Mexico—forgetting that they themselves wish farther to gluing the great Federal Anaconda, in whose folds Mexico was crushed. But if you have the patience to slift the morality of these purists, you will soon come to the dregs, of which it is for the greater part composed. You will find it is a quarrel of hungry curs, and that these dandy politicians affect. el of hungry curs, and that these dandy politicians affect rel of hungry curs, and that these dandy politicians affect the moral strain, to give an air of greater plausibility to their tales. It falls so trippingly from the tongue to call one sself honest, too honest alas! for the corrupt times they have fallen upon. But warch them closely, and you will find out that their plumes are all borrowed, and that, like their Texan neighbors, they are but "indifferently honest." This trait these Jansenists in politics strikingly show in the case before us. They were shocked at the false claims of Texas, and denounced in loud and noisy terms, the war mode to and denounced, in loud and noisy terms, the war made to support them. Well, if they would keep on blowing this support them. Well, it they would keep of blowing this strain, though he might grow a little tired, no reasonable man would ever think of growing angry about it. But suddenly these gentlemen change the tune, and become the plost violent advocates of the most unprincipled course ever marked out for a government. When the plander of the war comes to be divided, they put in for the lion's share, and wish, for the purpose of getting New Mexico for free soit, that Congress shall falsify a title itself admitted to be good, that of which the war was made, and through which in support of which the war was made, and through which we can only make out a title to the very plunder out of which the quarrel has grown. We hope there is too much anone in the American heart to consent to this, and that the Federalism, and its attacks on the sovereignty of the States, and impugning the claims of Texas to her boundary on the Rio Grande. We had designed noticing the Whig's article:

These are the great dictators, the conservatives of the day, stance, that the partiality and kindness of friends have people to whom honor is as the breath of their nostrils, will never consent that Congress shall barter the integrity of the pedantic gentry, who set themselves up to think and to never consent that Congress shall barter the integrity of the pedantic gentry, who set themselves up to think and to never consent that Congress shall barter the integrity of the pedantic gentry, who set themselves up to think and to never consent that Congress shall barter the integrity of the pedantic gentry, who set themselves up to think and to never consent that Congress shall barter the integrity of the pedantic gentry, who set themselves up to think and to never consent that Congress shall barter the integrity of the pedantic gentry, who set themselves up to think and to never consent that Congress shall barter the integrity of the pedantic gentry, who set themselves up to think and to never consent that Congress shall barter the integrity of the pedantic gentry, who set themselves up to think and to never consent that Congress shall barter the pedantic gentry, who set themselves up to think and to never consent that the pertainting and kindness of friends have people to whom honor is as the breath of the pedantic gentry, who set themselves up to think and to never consent that the pertainting and kindness of friends have people of King William." If "Vindex" means are to represent the pedantic gentry, who set themselves up to think and to the people of King William." If "Vindex" means are to represent the pedantic gentry, who set themselves up to think and to the people of King William." If "Vindex" means are to represent the pedantic gentry, who set themselves up to think and to a people to whom honor is as the pedantic gentry, who set th

Delta in fertility, and puntains of Gold in California.

For the Enquirer.

Messrs. Editors:—After admitting into your columns the personalities of "Fiat Justitia," you can't object to this reprive. The renarks of your correspondent scarcely merit any commentary, and the proverb, "that kicking against nothing is apt to produce an unpleasant wrench," was never more appropriate than in this instance. I will say nothing about appropriate than in this instance. I will say nothing about appropriate than in this instance. I will say nothing about appropriate than in this instance. I will say nothing about appropriate than in this instance. I will say nothing about appropriate the has assumed; but your correspondent writing trifles, nonsense, alias bagatelle, under the very grave and dignified aignature he has assumed; but vour correspondent will not Does "Vindex" include the among the "pedantic gentry?" Why, he is the veriest pedant since the days of injustice, than he will by any of his acts of justice; if he will only do justice, he will neither make Heaven or carth will only do justice, he will neither make Heaven or carth will only do justice, he will neither make Heaven or carth will only do justice, then he will be a type or repeat to this appropriate than the same time, I detest the spirit appropriately. But, at the same time, I detest the spirit appropriately. But, at the same time, I detest the spirit appropriately. But, at the same time, I detest the spirit of the word in the lable, who will pick a quarrel with the of the wolf is guilty of himself, and of which the withing free.

I have omitted one of the "person of the person of the wolf is guilty of himself, and of which the withing free." injustice, than he will by any of his acts of justice; if he will only do justice, he will neither make Heaven or earth weep. Your correspondent appears to be in lif-humor with every body but himself. Where or what is the object of bringing "A Democrat of King William," and Carter Braxton, and other personages before the public? "A Democrat of King William," and Carter Braxton, and other personages before the public? "A Democrat of King William," did nominate Mr. Braxton as an individual he preferred, as one of his representatives for the Convention, that others, with a like preference, might give him their support—but Mr. Braxton has withdrawn from the position of a candidate, into which he was placed by his friends alone—he is no longer in the way of "Fiat Justitia," who is a candidate, or any other person; thus, why or wherefore is the meeting at the Old Church, (where some 40 or 50 persons attended,) and Mr. Braxton and "A Democrat of King William," brought before the public? If there is any utility in the renearsal of these matters, any end to be obtained or cined at, there is not the least objection; but to be brought up to be shot at as a mark in a pistol gallery, or through wantonness or malevolence, is, to say the least, unpleasant. It is not my intention, Messrs. Editors, to make a replication to all that your correspondent has said. His classic epithets of "little crew," "G, G's" "S. S. D's" and his poetic references, "Pamunky Clique," seem to have been written to reference to some one clse than "A Democrat of King William"—but they appear to be missiles berbed with as much versom as the author was in possession to have been written in reference to some one cise than "A Democrat of King William"—but they appear to be missiles barbed with as rouch venom as the author was in possession of. The individual, "Flat Justita," is apparently like one dealing empty blows in the alt, no one can perceive the object he is cutting and thrusting at. I do not wish to enquire who the learned personage is, as he has sefficiently told us who he must be—he aliedes to certain of the candidates addressing the people of King William on their court day; and he only mentions what one of those expandates and and and he only mentions what one of those canadates sail, and and he only mentions what one of those canadates sail, and is particular in specifying the time he cooke, &c. Now, as it is said, that that gentleman, when he did speak on that it is said, that that get an auditor left him, it is very evident who the individual is. He has not alluded to his age (nearly half a century) nor to his care of a very large property, as he has done very frequently—but yet the writer can no more coneral himself than the Ethiopian or leopard disuse themselves.

I would ask "Fiat Justida" what meeting or individual

I would ask "Flat Justitia" what meeting or individual ever nominated him as a candidate for the convention other than his own kilolized self? If any one or more persons have ever called out "Flat Justitia," I have never seen that person, who had any knowledge of them. To goote on him one of his own phrases, he is as a candidate, and in ell other respects, "sul generis," and had "A Democrat of King William" or the Old Church meeting, nominated "Flat Justitia," as e candidate for "the Convention," the ghost of "old King Catter" would never have come forth, nor the allusions about "Paenunkey clique."

G. G.S. S. D. S. &. C., the meaning of which is only known to this very serient author. I have never seen any ellission. and the second the presence of the presence of

Messrs. Editors :- When I opened the Enquirer of the 6th Messrs. Editors:—When I opened the Enquirer of the 6th inst., and saw a communication headed "Vire La Bagat:lle", and subscribed "Fiat Justitia," whilst just beneath it, was another, over the signature of "Vindex," both bearing down upon one unfortunate little "Democrat of King William," I thought my situation like that of the celebrated I Horne Tooke when he exclaimed—"Farce, Comedy and Tragedy—Wilkes, Foote and Junius, united at the same time, against one poor parson—are fearful odds." But a careful perusal of those communications, showed that I was mistaken. Time was, when it was a fearful thing to fall into the hands of two candidates for a State Convention at once —but times have sadly changed. "A Democrat of King -but times have sadiy changed. "A Democrat of King William," fired at the fack of Radical candidates for the Convention, who at our July Court "played such fantastic tricks before high Heaven." This hubbub in your columns

verted a single position taken by me, or denied the correctness of any fact reported in my communication, which appeared in the Whig of the 25th, and Enquirer of 30th July. He thinks the Whig "not a very opportune place for the piece in its maiden state." It was intended to be read by to turn a somerset and attempt to overthrow the very title she went to war to uphold. We wish our sensitive moralist, who is ever biring and carping at Texas, to answer this plain question. Let him leave his sublimated metaphysics for a guestion. Let him leave his sublimated metaphysics for a guestion. Let him leave his sublimated metaphysics for a guestion. Let him leave his sublimated metaphysics for a guestion. Let him leave his sublimated metaphysics for a guestion. Let him leave his sublimated metaphysics for a guestion. Let him leave his sublimated metaphysics for a guestion. Let him leave his sublimated metaphysics for a guestion. Let him leave his neighbors upon mactical matters, Either the title of Texas was good, or it was not good; if Convention—and therefore possibly he may believe that this despised class of Viginians should never see a Democratic communication. Be this as it may, one thing is evident, that whilst writing his reply "Vincex" was so intoxicated, that whilst writing his reply "Vincex" was so intoxicated, that whilst writing his reply "Vincex" was not good, it has the cach of them on tread both of these papers, it was sent to each of them on tread both of these papers, it was sent to each of them on tread both of these papers, it was sent to each of them on tread both of these papers, it was sent to each of them on tread both of these papers, it was sent to each of them on tread both of these papers, it was sent to each of them on the same day.

The Wnig published it first. Doubless "Vindex" thinks that Wnigs should not be represented at all in the State Convention—and therefore possibly he may believe that this despised class of Viginians should never see a Democratic despised class of Viginians should never see a Democratic despised class of Viginians should never see a Democratic despised class of Viginians should never see a Democratic despised class of Viginians should never see a Democratic despised class of Viginians should never see a Democratic despised class of Viginians shou the people of the district; as many of them do not read both ck down arguments So his artillery mainly consists of these. Let us cril a nice morceau, that our friend "V." may keep by him, ready for future use: "This Alcides of a Dekeep by him, ready for future use: "This Alcades of a De-mocrat"—"this giant of a Democrat"—"This Peter Teazle of a Democrat"—this "Lord Chatham" of a Democrat—"my Lord"—"this Jereray Cocklott of a Democrat"—"this tran-dering Jew of a fellow," &c. Ernulphus would have ma-

But Vindex is peculiarly rich as a rhetorician. At one But Vindex is peculiarly from as a facebrican. At one time he appreciate himself and others, as Jaremy Cockloft, knoesed down, not by a stroke of the sun, but by a "sudden attack of one of those tremenious Jack O'Lanterns." But in a fittle white, by a sort of metabasis I suppose, "this tremendous Jack O'Lantera" of a Democrat, who knocked Jerony Cockioft down, loses his meteoric character, and becomes Jerony Cockioft himself. For neasks, "Does this first notions of law are opposed to this. Description of Gusdaloupe itself would be overargument, the treaty of Gusdaloupe itself would be overself thrown, and the federal government made to invalidate the very title upon which it stands, by acvocates who do not very title upon which it stands, by acvocates who do not very title upon which it stands, by acvocates who do not very title upon which it stands, by acvocates who do not over title upon which it stands, by acvocates who do not represent our arguments they invent with so much core application of arguments they invent with so much core and advance with so natch confidence.

We said in the outset that Texas' best title was derived first view, since the United States. This may scent puradoxical at the first view, since the United States, if the original title of first view, since the United States, if the original title of first view, since the United States, if the original title of first view, since the United States, if the original title of first view, since the United States, if the original title of first view, since the United States, if the original title of first view, since the United States, if the original title of first view, since the United States, if the original title of first view, since the United States, if the original title of first view, since the United States, if the original title of the total verbound those noole and patriotic gentlemen, who have been recommended to the people of this District assuments their most distinct the persons to represent us in the state Convention, let their notions be "ever so crade, undigested, senoolboyish and radically most persons to represent us in the state Convention, let their notions be "ever so crade, undigested, senoolboyish and radically most persons to represent us in the state Convention, let their notions be "ever so crade, undigested, senoolboyish and radically most persons to represent us in the state Convention, let their about the people of this District as with persons to represent ing to him, am Alcides, does he mean to insinuate that he is Nessus? If so when did I kill him? Surely he does not press, and the war which it legalized, represent the deed gress, and the war which it legalized, represent the deed and the containing the estroped in the case supposed, and, by the principles of morality and justice, it is equally immoral to is Nessur! If so when did I kill him? Surely he does not principles of morality and justice, it is equally immoral to say, that I slew him with my pen dipped in the gall mean to say, that I slew him with my pen dipped in the gall mean to say, that I slew him with my pen dipped in the gall mean to say, that I slew him with my pen dipped in the gall mean to say, that I slew him with my pen dipped in the gall mean to say, that I slew him with my pen dipped in the gall mean to say, that I slew him with my pen dipped in the gall the other party, as did the grantee above, obtains an indetice of the Mattapon? I have had but one love in this Convention question, viz: that the people the other party, as did the grantee above, obtains an indetice of the Mattapon? I have had but one love in this Convention question, viz: that the people the other party, as did the grantee above, obtains an indetical party lines. Did Vindex never tell us that was his asible title.

A word more and we have done. There are certain per- to political party lines. Did Vindex never tell us that was his

> ink of discord and strut forth, like the autocrat of old, (who was he?) wielding dictation in one hand, and scattering the seed of disaffection and mistrust with the other seed of disallection and instrust with the other.
>
> "Vindex" thinks it too absurd to dwell upon the presumption of the people of King William being opposed to universal suffrage; and that "my Lord" alone was keen-sighted enough to perceive the feeling of dissatisfaction at that meeting, "as the plaudits to every speech nullify any such posi

ing, "as the plaudits to every speech numiny any such posi-tion." I heard no plaudits for universal suffrage. Mr. White was applauded when, after his speech, he repudiated the Hanover resolution on that subject. I tell "Vindex," that put it to the vote of this people when he may, they would elect to go back to the old freehold suffrage rather than make it universal. I believe that "Vindex" himself would so vote The greatest plaudits I heard was when one of the candidates "dilated upon the corruptions of the Legislature, and, like a young Hercules, said "he would cleanse the Augean stable by turning the Mattaponi through its stables." Probably the plaudits were a little greater when "Bassett told an anecdote or two," which anecdotes, of course, if he is elec-ted, he must consider himself thereby instructed to engraft on the constitution! These are the great dictators, the conservatives of the day,

the man he traduces. I am a plain, unpretending man, who thinks and acts for himself alone; but who will not permit any disregarded"—"that the questions at issue are entirely disregarded"—"that the questions at issue are entirely disregarded".

aiders, abettors, and coaching with and to act. for a multitude selves up "as dictators to think and to act." for a multitude selves up "as dictators to think and to act. for a multitude selves up "as dictators to think and to act. for a multitude selves up "as dictators to think and to act. for a multitude casion, and would also come in the present of may be confided to me.

I will very briefly give through you my views as to the gentry?" Why, he is the veriest pedant since the days of gentry? Why, he is the veriest pedant since the days of an unchangeably fixed in favor of the present of mixed basis of representation, and without it in substance will support to change in the Constitution.

famb is entirely innocent. I have omitted one of the "pe-dantic" scraps of "Vindex," which may be a typographical error. "A numine sailus." This is certainly neither Greek, error. "A numine satus." This is certainly neither orces, Latin, French, Italian, nor Spanish, nor I believe Dutch, German nor Portuguese. Possibly, it may be a specimen of the Feejce tongue. Some of the radicals are advocating the introduction of the Feejce laws, manners and customs, into our State. And "Vindex" may wish to accustom our state. The provided flow of its language. If we wall might ears to the musical flow of its language. If so, well might the wag translate it, "God help the patient" -for the weak-

the wag translate it, "God help the patient"—for the weakest of us shall all be devoured.

"Vindex" sneers at "this sage and erudite writer," because
he asserted, "that sovereignty, whether it resides in one King
or in King Numbers, must have strong checks and balances
to keep it in wholesome borads." I had till now thought
that none but a not house pelitician would deny so simple a
truism. "Vindex" has read history. I ask him to cast him
had back, not to the times of the Jews, the Greeks, nor his
favorite Romans, but to the days of Terror. I will not ask
him to look back to the time when King Charles I, threw
off the checks and balances which the British Constitution
had cast around the sorcreign power, and trod the liberty
of his subjects under foot; nor to the same period when
"King Numbers" in its turn, smatched the sovercienty from
Cismies' grasp—threw of all checks and valances from it,
and tred upon the liberties of the nation with a more gigentie tread, until, toescape from its it supportable tyranny, the
uscreption of Giver Cromwell was gually cubraced—Oliver
cromwell, whose fittle mager weighes toors heavily upon the
extremely and the less assurance of permanent,
cromwell, whose fittle mager weighes toors heavily upon the Cromwell, whose fittle nager weighed more heavily upon the necks of Britens than the lious of Charles. I do get ask him needs of British dail the value of chartes. The get see him to look at the effects, when King Nursbers have thrown usible charge and balances, and exercised their free sorreign-by in Baltimore, New York and Philiadelphia; but I to ask him to look at its effects in our own yet law-loving and law-

amy body before ever hear of a man, the great object of whose ambition it was to be a mighty damagague? Possibly "Vindex" may have "consulted his bictionary bettely," and designs the word to be understood in its primitive sense. Or he may be so infected with the itch for public life, that he may think, "to become a mighty damagague" is really an object of ambition. Its seams to have a horrid idea of the situation of those who have once been in public life, and are now out of it. He describes such, as having "their political aspirations nipped in the bud, and now doomed to the shades of oblivion with the cut of of disappointment to clear upon." Poor generate the conduct of the conduct of the conduct of the conduct of the problem of the conduct of the conduct of the problem of the conduct of the public life, and a more and the changes which were made and the still greater which were meditated, in the old Constitution—the work of George Mason—to the impress of which, on the character of Vire qualities. New Outgassa. Then there is still the power of resource the still greater which were made and the still greater which were made and the still greater which were made and the still greater which w would go very hard with him. But it is nine chances out of ten, that one so very fiery and vindictive, as he seems to be, will meet with such a fate some time or other. For a very brief period, I was a public serrant, and I can truly say, it was the most miserable portion of my life. And, instead of chewing the cud of disappointment, because I am out of it, I know of scarcely any inducement that would lead me from the present shades of retirement. "Vindex" invites me to it is next to impossible for me to be a candidate for any

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

HEATBSVILES, VIRGINIA, Aug. 9, 1850.

Gentlemen:—I understand that the impression prevails to some extent in King George county (and perhaps elsewhere,) that in my zeal for Constitutional Retorm, I cherish notions somewhat agrarian in their character. Now in justice to myself and many generous friends. I publicly say, that I am not advantage agrarianism, and pear here been and pear. myself and many generous friends. I publicly say, that I am no advocate for agrarianism, and never have been and never expect to be. I believe my position is the true conservative one—it may be that I am radically conservative. The impression to which I refer, arose, I believe, from the fact that I maintain that the State of Virginia is under the same [if not a hundrel addication to take rate of the winds and charnot a higher] obligation to take care of the minds and cha acters of poor, indigent, unprotected free white children with-in it purisdiction, as it is to take care of the bodies of such in that common receptacle of wern-out humanity, a poor-house. Why su tain the child's life, its physical existence, that it may be a curse to itself and the community? In a communication of mine written in 1847 while advocating recommunication of mine written in 1847 while advocating recommunication of mine written in 1847 while advocating reform, I said, "all change is not reform?—"and away writh
foul agrarianism?—I say the same now, even though I hold
that there is a great, immorta, immortable principle of Natural Law or Natural Ethics—a principle antecedent reall human institutions, originating in the divine will and above all
human ordinances, which proves the abscinte right to an
education of every free white claid born in Virginia, which
is the Parens Patriae, while the Legislature is but an incitiself a sup-tior agent for the sovereign people. Property
is already taxed for purposes of calcatter, without accomplishing a proper degree of good; and call me agrarian if you please, but I hold that the property of the conmonwealth is pleaged for the education of its free white monwealth is pledged for the education of its free whit monwealth is pledged for the education of its tree white children up to that point, which will save them from pover-ty and vice, and enable them to discharge their rocial duties and the duties which evolve upon them as repulsical cit-izens. Why, Education is the safeguard of property, and should poverty be taxed to protect preperty? I say then, since the Legislature has heretofore proved folse to lits trust on this subject, let us have an an article in the constitution on this student is the harring it binding on the Legislature about to be formed, making it binding on the Legislature to establish such a system of Common Schools as will stay the advancing tide of agrarianism, socialism, communism and Red Republicanism, that is now, from the sea of Igno-annee (where these housiers dwell,) that is now heating against the foundations of the Temple of Liberty, in this western world. It is education and intelligence among the western world. It is cureation and intelligence among the people alone, that can protect the rights of property, and save us from the disquiserial seems which have been emeted in France. Property holders should see to this thing—the cry of stop thief comes from the third himself. When the Constitution provides for the election of certain officers by the needle there is a corresponding obligation, the the people, there is a corresponding obligation that the ters be qualified, by education and knowledge, properly xercise the right of suffrage. I hardly think the education-l provision in the new Revised Code, will necomplish the al prevision in the new next sear Code, will accompain the lestred ends. This very act may be repealed or aftered for the worse, at some coming session. No learn often comes from a good thing, so why not say something in the organic law about education, it, as Mr. Jefferson says, it is the hook upon which our independence and Republicanism imag? With respect &c.

LETTER FROM O. M. CRUTCHFIELD, ESQ.

CEEEN BRANCH, SPOTSYLVANIA, APAIST CTH, 1850.

Dear Sir: Your letter ridges sed to me, date t from "Caro
ie, July 12th, 1850"—and which you enclosed to my bro ther Stapleton, in Spotsylvania, in my absence from Vinnana ther Stapleton, in Spotsylvant, in its asserted on a figure, I received anaer cover from cim, weds tin the city of new York, on my way both, which I only received, ader an asserte, on business, of nine weeks, on Friday wight last quite indisposed, and in bare time to witness two sad domestic in the contract of the co bereavements. This explains the delay in answering your You inform me, "as the organ of a Convention which as-

sembled at the Bowling Green in Caroline on the Sth inst., composed of delegates without distinction of party from the counties of Spotsylvania, Caroline and Hanover" that I was "selected by that convention as one of the candidates to be presented to the voters of the district composed of the countries presented to be vokely with district composed of the conflicts of Caroline, Spotsylvania, King William and Hanover for their suffrages as a delegate to the approaching State Convention" and ask my acceptance of the nomination—"and in case of acceptance to give to the voters of the district my views as to the changes proper to be raide in the present State Constitution." I agree with you, as expressed to my brother, that the position is one "neither to be sought nor avoided." I certainly have not sought it. My absence precluded that, had I been so inclined-I will not aroid it, thinking, as I do, that the people have a right to command the services of any citizen in their respective districts whom they may think fit to represent them in the convention. I fear, however, in this instance, that the partiality and kindness of friends have to the qualifications and opinions of candidates without regard to party affiliations." I shall be governed by the sentiment in the exercise of my personal prerogative on the oc-

port no change in the Constitution.

I advocate the extension of the right of suffrage to every white male citizen of the Commonwealth aged twenty-one years and upwards, and who has resided for some fixed period of time, say twelve months, in the county in which he proposes to vote, and who has paid the State and county tax ith which he amy stand charged; excepting, always, such with which he may stand charged; excelling, aways, such persons as are embraced in the proviso in the section on the right of suffrage, in the present Constitution, and restricting every voter to votice but once in the same election.

I am ravorable to some enlargement of popular elections.

embracing the Governor, without, however, any increase of power or patronase—a Licutenant Governor to act in case of the death, absence, or inability of the Governor. (I would abolish the Executive Council)—the judges of the Circuit Courts in the Circuit respectively, and justices of the peace. I am in favor of the judges of the Court of Appeals being elected, rs now, by the Legislature; and know of but on-other mode that could at all command my approbation—that

of electing them by districts.

I think that the interest, and I am sure, that the convenience of the people will be as well subserved by confiding most of the minor appointments to office, to their elected

much to my judgment; and the less assurance of perunnent, common laterest in, and attachment to this good old Comnonwealth, is the disting and welfare of a faculty and an increased partiality for the State, and a determination to remain in it effect recently visiting seventeen other States of I promise the best exertions of the hor, ble judgment that

Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, consisted in the fact that learning to the Texas of the Texas of the Control of the Rio Grande, consisted in the fact that clique"—nor any other clique. I have not prated of "Mon- with one-half the activity that he has in seeking the position with one-half the activity that he has in seeking the position of the last sestion. Having voted for it, I should go into the body with one-half the activity that he has in seeking the position of the last sestion. Having voted for it, I should go into the body with one-half the activity that he has in seeking the position of the last sestion. Having voted for it, I should go into the body with one-half the activity that he has in seeking the position of the last sestion.

into the basis of Representation and retain the words, mere physical force? If the demand of the West, on this point, in 1829, could barely be resisted, with how much stronger emphasis may we expect it to be made, now that her white population has so largely increased? In 1829, the counties East of the Blue Ridge were said to contain a majority of whites of 43,000. Now the counties West of the Ridge have a majority of \$2,440—showing an increase since then of 125,457. Yet look at the ratio of their tespectures contributions to the Treastry. In 1849, the two leasten districts paid \$456,888 25, and the two Western only \$204,135 24—Richmond City alone contributed \$50,133, leading between an eleventh and a twelfth of the whole restricted by either of the two Western districts, from one of which there was received \$105,565 63, and from the other city there was received \$105,565 63, and from the other city there was received \$105,565 63, and from the other city there were in 1817, in the East 197,828, and in the West 199,505. The revenue from that source was \$50,583,50, constant which is the two divisions in the learness disproportion when the two divisions in the learness disproportion is chosen for the records, who made the count of the two divisions in the learness of the middle occur periodically throughout the State. The fourity of English lastice dates from the periodically throughout the State. The fourity of English is acted dates from the periodically throughout the State. The fourity of English is acted atos from the periodically throughout the State. The fourity of English is acted atos from the periodically throughout the State. The fourity of English is acted atos from the periodically throughout the State. The fourity of English is acted atos from the periodically throughout the State. The fourity of English is acted to the test will be said. Tree, that I feet King Numbers has quite as many syco frants and attracters as the haughtiest monarch on earth. Our fathers when they introduced our judges in an equal degree in the result of First. I reverse the from their importance continue to be a subject of transition, there were in 1817, in the East 197,928, and in the West 29.505. The revenue from that source was \$50.553.50, contributed by the two divisions in the fauneuse dispropertien of those numbers. sent mixed tosis, which gives the Past 26 majority in the House (27 counting Alexandria) and six in the Senate, a men tempering and composing with Patriarchal mildness be contributed in these unequal proportions, and mainly ex-rended in cheets of peculiarly Western interest, and which, Neely to build up the Capital of as service of some years in the Legislature, has made me well acquainted when the nature and the extent of her demands. They amount to no less than a denial of the right of publical representation of property of any port (states included.) and an assertion of the unlimited power of function in the majority of the whole population. I have that we of the East back contents. I fear that we of the East have searcely been publition.

shortly meet in cooncil.

"II. That this representation should be based on the will of the people, and that will should be expressed through the voice of a majority of the circuits. Property of all kinds what occur has legally and politically no will or entity as citizens—has no right to representation. The system that arbitrarily attempts to give to it what the Abnighty has defined to it—a will and a voice—it an unnatural system. It is a system that operates most unjustly on those who are such a syst in 14th operates most unjusty on cope who are safet citizens, and who have such will. It is an aristocrade sys-tem. It gives to the rich the power to control the legisla-tion of the State, although they may be comparatively but a

then of the State, nithough they may be comparatively but a small minority of the citizens composing the State. It is new substituted prove more valuable than the those homered also a system which degrades humanity. It sinks freezien a wages which have guided as so long, I shall at least alarge. It degrades man, and mixes him up in representation with a state of the event be otherwise, I shall at least down with bretes and slaves. Thinking, then, that property composing the state of the consoled with the thought that I had no share in their composing patient in an angular damagness and slaves.

ion with bretes and slaves. Thinking, then, that properly beares nearly in an amatural, an unjust, an aristectatic, and an insulting and degrating system. I shall, if elected to the C avention, was regained it by voice and by vote."

Here, is a sweeping deniral of the fundamental principles on which the Fabric of Government, State and Vederal, represents political weight, and consequent power of self-protection which is accorded to the clement of property. that element from our State Constitution, upon Thiomistic that element from our State Constitution, upon the ground of its supposed natural injustice, and with what loom istancy can we defend its existence, in the frame of the Federal Government? Again, is not this the very system of Political Philosophy of which Jack Cade was the Apostle? What but the union of the Power of Taxotion with Repre-sentation (meaning thereby the power of those who pay the taxes to grant or withhold them,) regred the fair fabric of English freedom? what else made the Commons indepennt of the Crown? What else did the latners of our State dent of the Crown? What else did the lathers of our State Government mean, when, with the right of freehold suffrage in tail force, they declared it should "remain as at present exercised"—or the framers of the I steral Constitution, by the adoption of the three-fifths principle—or what else is the meaning of the present mixed basis of State Representa-tion!

To show how much of Political Power we are called on to surrender, look at the relative apportionment of Represen-tation among the four Districts, as based on white popula-tion, or as it ought to be on that, and taxation combined: HOUSE OF DELEGATES. SENATE.

	1819, calcutare on tribeables,	venue Tax in	tion. To population.	stand revende rding to popula- portrounent ac-	the comment ac-	ching to copiela-
	lat District, from an coast to head of tide water. 192,660 24 District, from	0 5262355 63	20	38	7	10
1	tide water to Blue Ridge. 200,05:	0 191,192 63	32	:96	7	9
	Bine Ridge and Allechany, 160,530	98,608.71	25	22	6	:5:
	ith District, west of the Alberhary 324,53		49	36	12	8
		\$6,610,113.50	135	125	32	32

Now, to say that the Power thus acquired by the West, will never be used to our injury, would be an assertion contradicted by all experience, as well as by the avidity with which it is sought. If not to be used, why is it so eagerly desired! Moreover, that man, or set of men, over whom an arbitrary authority of any sort can be exercised with impanity, are already slaves; and with whatever feedle powers I possess. I would resist its establishment to the utternost. Mere Paper Guaranties will never protect us; we must hav the power of self-protection engrafted upon the Constitu-tion. To obtain it, however, will cest a severe struggle. Already much is yielded in the very constitution of the Convention, our strength in that body being reduced to 17 majority, (in the House of Delegates it is 27,) the bodies being

lority. (in the House of Delegates it is 27.) the bodies being of equal numbers—and here among us there are not wanting symptoms of disaffection and revolt—ambitious aspirants for place—candidate for public honors, wooing the smile of the mighty West and trembling at her frown.

§ The Right of Suffrage cannot be tolerated in its present condition. It is not to be borne with, that a right so inestinable may not be exercised safely in many cases without the carrier of counsel, who are often themselves divided upon it. Many conscientious voters, with that delicate purity of purcesse, which generally marks our elections, are kept from the poils by doubt and uncertainty as to their right to yore, while it is enough to condomn the present system, that week, while it is enough to condomn the present system, that that very doubt and ancertainty afford a specious retuge and excuse for corruption in the fraudulent and designing.

As there is no probability that a more restricted suffrage than the present will find favor. I see no better corrective that the present will then gones buttering continuely scales.

Mr. Down. of the present evil than general suffrage, confined to residents for a determinate period in the county or city where the voter

offers to vote.

A very prevailing desire exists to have the Governor electer A very prevailing desire exists to have the Gevernor elected by the people. I confess I see authing so captivating in that until dexperiment, as to induce me to depart from the resent system. It has been in organized from our toundation, and I think has worked well. Certainly there is neithing in the only nopular election of the Executive, with which we are practically acquainted, (that of the President of the Union.) which recommends the change to my judgment. There is think was would not substitute it has conference on the contract of the Conference of the Confe the Union.

I promise the best exertions of the humble judgment that after has endowed me with, and should I err, I trust it will not be in extremes.

I thank you for the kindly feeling evinced in your communication.

Most respectfully and faithfully, years,
O. M. CRUTCHFIELD.

Ensured T. Morris, Esq. Chairman, Bowling Green
Convention.

For the Engurees.

To Meers, S. S. Saunders, T. J. Denne, James Binford

To Meers, S. S. Saunders, T. J. Denne, James Binford

sentiment. It was proclaimed at its birth, with the truth of Prophecy, both as to time and the event, that it would not last twenty years—that it had the "sardonic grin of death on its face;" and it is a significant fact, in estimating the full and I do not doubt that the evil complained of will disappear.

Govern its face;" and it is a significant fact, in estimating the full force of that prediction, that while the old constitution could only be divorced from the popular regard and affection after a long course of systematic agitation, by a meagre and reluction that majority, the present in so short a period, has seen abjured and condemned, unheard and unwept, by a majority of five and twenty thousand voters at the Polis. Vet I shall be deeply gratified, if with all its faults it is not better than the mear one which will be shortly instituted. That the

Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, consisted in the fact that convergence of the Covernment meant to set up and enforce the Texas and encountered that the property of the constitution of ter into the basis of Representation and retain the power of self-protection—or shall the frame of Civil Polity rest on the mate Jus majoris—the mere majority of members—in other words, mete playsical force. If the demand of the West, on this point, in 1829, could barely be resisted, with how the formula of the printing of English justice dates from the period of inde-

The Business of the Control of the Control

divisions in the lamense disproportion school for the people, who meet there periodically to learn Yel even with the guarantee of the pre- and to practice their political rights, and to bear an onlight ening part in the administration of the laws-as a body of debt of clarming magnitude has been contracted, all of it to be contributed in these unequal proportions, and mainly expended in absects of peculiarly Western interest, and which is consumated in all their intended extent, seem much more likely to build up the Cantian of a siter State than our own.

Textly Western interest, and which is consumated in all their intended extent, seem much more likely to build up the Cantian of a siter State than our own.

Textly Western intended extent, seem much more consumated in all their intended extent, seem much more lempering and consposing with Patriace in indicate, and the heat and strife of neichbors—conserving the peace, and the heat and strife of neichbors—conserving the peace, and perpendicularly which has distinguished our perpendicular that social quiet which has distinguished our perpendicular that the perpe tical Fabric —as that which, most of all, I would implore the Fifthless band of Innovation to spare. Some defects there may be; for what is purfect? Perhaps some regal. tion which would limit and graduate the number of tustor necording to the size of each county, and apportion then more equally to the different parts of the county, might have indictionary adouted; but I desire that the system itself may

pulation. I tear that we of the East have scarcery been sufficiently watchful of the alarming Leight and boldness of the common a part of the Constitution.

I have thus hashiy, and crudely, and yet at more length these pretensions. As an exemplification of them, I will insert a massage taken at modon from one of the creature of the comminant questions now in agitation. Yet we stern a made the designs and aims of those we shall shortly meet in council. of the systems under which we have lived in such mexan-pled happiness and quiet, and from some humble share in is adeministration. I fear they are not in harmony with the hishionable doctrines of the day, which aim to reverse all that was once venerated and admired in our scheme a gathat was once venerated the admired of our content of venuent—which do not stop at merely repairing the building where it is in decay, or most raizing or new fitting its in terior where convent new would suggest, but would raze it the earth, and substitute a new structure in its place, upon a plan yet to be known, but of which each roaster workman plan yet to be known, but of which each roaster workman. has his separate model, better than the others. Should these

ARRIVAL OF THE SPEAMER NIAGARA. THREE DAYS LAISE PROM EUROPE.

Advance in Cotton - Plant Unchanged - Declar in Corn. 4Telegraphed for the Bullioner State.

The royal mail steamer Niagnes arrives at the wharf here

at 9 o'clock this morning. She brings dates from Liverpool to Ang. 3d, and from London to the 2d.

The steamer Atlantic suits on the 21st inst. Every beah in her has already neen taken. Jenny Lind has positively taken passage in her for New York.

MONEY -AMERICAN STOCKS. Money continues abundant, discounts are easy. Consolclosed Wednesday at 97, Thursday and Priday at 96%, —Bul-lien in the bank is about 16,000,000 pounds. American Stocks steady, but business rather limited, U.

Stock unvaried; Pennsylvania 5's St a 65, Maryland 5's, There is an increased activity in the manufacturing districts at Manchester. On Thursday there was an active it

quiry for Yarus, and the improved quotation of Tuesday consequent upon the Europa's advices, could be obtained without difficulty. The dearand extends to Yarus of al-most all qualities. Cloths have partaken only to a degree of the improvement in Yarus, but there is more business HOUSE OF BELEGATES SENATE. doing, and descriptions of goods suiting the market go of at a slight advance. From the Woolen districts in York LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Aug. 34.—There was 1 ct.

per lo, advance in cotton after the departure of the Pacific. Fair Orleans is quoted at %4. Sales of the 117,000 bales, of which speculators took 41,050 and exporters 12,000. The tes. Breadstoffs—The market for floor was oniet, without change in prices. Wheat unchanged. Indian corn last for ther declined 6d.

ther declined 6d.

Tobacco. The sales last month were 1,350 hhds. The general character of the market is that of increased imperential characters of the market is that of increased imperential characters of the market is that of increased increased in the control of the contr ness. Some descriptions of Tobacco have improved, especially Virginia, for which higher rates have been demanded.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS-IST SESSION.

## Wednesday, August 14th, 1850.

SENATE.

Mr. Hunter presented a protest against the admission of California as a State, and moved it be received and entered on the journal. The paper was read.

Mr. John Davis, Mr. Foote, and Mr. Baldwin opposed the motion.

Mr. Benton said the views of the signers of the paper had

not been read, and it was a more abstraction.

The names were read as follows: --Mosses. Atchison, Barnwell, Butler, Davis of Miss., Hunter, Mason, Morton, Soule, Turney and Yulce,
Mr. Winthrop admitted the right of petition but not of
protest. He admitted that the South had cause for irritation

at the admission of California.

Mr. Berrien gave as a reason for not signing the paper, that his legislature had taken a stand on the subject, and it was not necessary that he should interpose an opinion. The Senate took up the bill to establish a territorial gov

Mr. Douglas moved a provision fixing the boundaries, with a provision also that the provisions of the act shall be su-pended till the disputed boundary till shall be settled. Mr. Benton offered an am adment striking out the claus-

suspending the act, and commained its operation to that put of New Mexico that was settled when the cession took Messrs, Shields, Huater and Jefferson Davis supported Mr. Downs opposed the motion and gave some views

against the arguments of the protest.

Mr. Prait was proceeding to comment on the protest sixed it. Mr. Pratt said he would move to postpone the subject, in order to afford time to examine the paper.

A debate followed, in which Mr. Benton, Mr. Ch. so, M. Bradbary, and others took mart.
The debate was continued by Mr. Dongias, Mr. Winthroad others, when Mr. Benton's amendment was rejected.

Yeas S, nays.

The amendment offered by Mr. Douglas, was then agreed Mr. Foote offered an amar-lment providing that any State

Mr. Foote effered an annealment provining that any State created out of the territory be admitted with or without silvery, as the people may choose. Agreed to,

Fir. Chase moved the "Vilmot proviso.

This was rejected—yeas 29, news 25, as follows:
You — Messrs, Baldwin, Brodbury, Baght, Chase, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Wisconsin, Feich, Hole, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phoiss, Saidds, Smith, Uphan, Walker, Whittorab and Whathorp—20.

NAYS.—Messrs, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Bertien, Cass Baylis of Mississinon Dawson Deduc of Lower Dawn.

Cass, Davis of Mississippi Dawish, Dodge of Iowa, Dawis Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Manguo, Masso, Morton, Pratt. Rusk, Sepastian, Soule, Sturgeon, Und

The bid was reported and amon been's concarred in, and then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House then passed, by a vote of 112 to 47, the amendment reported yesterday by the committee on rules, to restrict debate in committee of the whole under the nye minutes.

Mr. Ashmun moved that the House proceed to the basi ness on the Speaker's table, where now he the bills passed by the Sonate to adjust the texas boundary question, to admit Colifornia as a State into the Union, and to co territorial government for the territory of Utah. The rious refused, by a vote of 80 in the affirmative to 102 in the nego-

tive, to go to business on the Speaker's table.

The House then resolved into committee of the whole, (Mr. Burt in the chair.) and resumed the consideration of the civil and the diplomatic bill.

Mr. Ashmun, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the

Mr. Asimon, who was entitled to the hoof, accessed an include the seem of the opinions of the President in his recent message in regard to the Texas boundary controversy, and in favor of the Texas bill.

He was followed by Mr. Toomks, of Gr., in opposition to the views of the President.

Mr. Stevens of Pa., o stained the thor, and coatended that, under the treaty with Mexico, the Product was compelled to protect the people of New Mexico against the aggressions of Texas.

Mr. Duer then obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion seful. that the committee rise. The committee rose, and the House But adjourned.

Governor Bell has issued commissions for mising transfer